The M'Kean County [illegible]

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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H. F. BARBOUR,
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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselers at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Upstairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanSCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible], Dec. 24, [illegible]

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
[illegible] SMETHPORT, PA
[illegible] [illegible]

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped.

C. V. GILLIS.
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. M. JAMES.
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
F. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, Convenient to depot. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL [illegible]

...arty.
...ions to the St. Louis nominations
...ring the sitting of that Conven-
...rty leaders and wire pullers de-
... that Tilden had not sufficient
...h to secure the nomination, and
...ick Pomeroy, predicted that if "the
...n) were nominated he would never
...resident of the United States."
and they were right for once sure.
wanted a man that had not been
...ng for the office, and were disap-
...d when the telegraph confirmed
...eport that Tilden and Hendricks
the chosen men, but like "foil" de-
...ts, concluded to say little about it,
...ey did not "enthuse" worth a cent.
...wo weeks past a few of the faithful
been endeavoring to organize a
... and Hendricks Club, but the
...th of the party has too much sense
...ly to the cry of "Tilden, Morrisey
...eform."
the 17th inst., about a half dozen
"foil" convened, and not securing
...of a rally they adjourned until the

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MARGARET LILY.

It was one of the cheapest of unpainted, redwood houses, long since turned black by the rains of some forgotten California winter, but over the door and under the window clambered a luxuriant rosebush with shining leaves and clustering bunches of some tiny rose which had a spicy fragrance, faint and sweet as some far away pleasant memory.

In the little garden which sloped down to the road were a few flowers; few enough to be tended by one pair of hands, and showing loving nurture by their rank and beautiful blossoms.

"Margaret!" called a feeble, fretful voice from somewhere within the black cottage.

Margaret was in the small garden; a tall girl, with a soft bloom on her rounded cheeks, and a pair of hazel, electrical eyes; not pretty—far from it—but a woman who drew hearts to herself as a magnet does iron filings; you felt it when you met her eyes.

She had been tending her plants, and even now held in her fingers a half opened blood red rose; she was standing in the narrow path, looking too tall for her small and mean surroundings, and gazing down the dusty and ugly road, now at its dustiest and ugliest.

"Margaret!" again called the querulous voice; you could easily believe that none would call that woman "Maggie," she looked every inch so true to her beautiful name. Yet she still stood, half smiling, half blushing, and neither answered nor turned to go in; and yet one could see but a dusty horseman on a dusty horse coming swiftly up the road. When he reached the gate he drew in the reins, and raised his hat with a citified grace which Margaret's eyes but rarely saw.

"You look like Flora herself, Miss Lily," he said.

Margaret blushed and smiled, and muttered something unintelligible.

"How is your mother to-day?" asked the cavalier.

"About the same, thank you." She spoke out clearly, then, and a ringing, charming voice she had.

More commonplaces followed, about the weather, the dusty road, the ball that was coming off in McKintry's barn, and then the feeble voice wailed again:

"Margaret, Margaret!" She started guiltily, as though she had not heard it before. "Excuse me," she said, "mother is calling me."

"At least," said the horseman, "bestow that beautiful rose upon me."

She went down to the garden fence and handed it to him, and somehow, whether it was handed too hastily, or taken too awkwardly, the vicious thorn ran into her finger, and made her give a little half cry of pain. He held her hand then, saying:

"What a shame! I was so awkward! May I cure it in my mother's way, Miss Margaret?"

She knew, she guessed, and he knew she did; but she said quickly—he thought her voice a very sweet one—"What was your mother's way?" then in the same breath: "Yes, if it is a good one."

And the foolish blood from Margaret Lily's heart thrilled in every vein when he stooped by his horse's head, and kissed the hurt finger again and again.

"Margaret!" came the feeble voice.

"Oh! Mr. Cranbourne!" she cried, "Let me go; I must go into mother."

Mr. Cranbourne let the fingers go, and smiled a queer smile as he watched her go up the path in her free, swinging, graceful way.

He smiled a queer smile for some minutes as he cantered down the dusty road; poor Margaret, with her open heart, would not have liked it could she have seen it on his face; the smile on hers was wonderfully different as she opened the low door and went into the little parlor.

"Whatever has kept you so long?" said her mother, a fretful, pained, and partly paralyzed woman, not very old, but looking old.

"Forgive me, mother dear," said Margaret, stooping to kiss her—her heart was full of strange and blissful peace; "I am sorry I kept you waiting, but Mr. Cranbourne was at the gate."

"And who's Mr. Cranbourne, who keeps you from your mother? Are you going to marry him?"

"Oh! mother, don't!" she said, entreatingly, yet somewhat with a queer half-passionate hope thrilling through her; "I scarcely know him, you know. He boards at Mattie's, and I have only met him twice before."

"What does he look like?" said the mother, with a half proud, half jealous tone in her quavering voice; she remembered very well, although she did not think it needful to tell Margaret, that Mattie Holmes had "teased" her daughter on the conquest she had made, and she jumped at the conclusion that Margaret was in love with the stranger, and the stranger was in love with Margaret—did not all the men fall in love with her? But her guess was less than half the truth, for Margaret was not quite in love, and the stranger—he had seen a great deal of the world, and had not come to this little half civilized California town to find a wife, even if her voice was sweet and her eyes full of magnetic light.

Margaret made no answer; she shook and turned the pillow under her mother's head, changed the footrest, and went to the well and drew for the invalid a glass of water from the "coldest corner."

"Thanks, dear," she said.

"Forgive me, mother," said Margaret, wistfully, as she took the glass.

"Yes," was the reply, a trifle impatient; "but tell me what he looks like."

"How can I?" she replied. "I never can describe people, mother."

"You could describe Gomez well enough when you first saw him," was the reply.

"Well," said Margaret, the bloom deepening on her rounded cheeks, "he has black eyes, I think."

"Is he tall?"

"N-no," hesitated Margaret, "I think not."

"Is he handsome?"

"Yes!" she answered, promptly—"at least all the girls think so."

"Do you think so?"

"Y-yes," she hesitated again, "I think so, mother. There comes Gomez."

Gomez was a "Greaser," dark skinned and undersized. His devotion to tall, fair Margaret Lily was the joke of the neighborhood, and very funny to all but the two chiefly concerned. Margaret was sorry; and Gomez, knowing he might as well be in love with the princess of the moon, was in despair. Nevertheless, he had accepted with delight an offer to milk the cow, attend to the kitchen garden, and do odd chores about the little, black house; did he not by that means see his divinity twice a day?

Margaret handed him the milk pail, and proceeded to build the fire for supper; dreaming over her work the pleasantest dreams that had ever risen in her heart to make her happy.

Ralph Cranbourne's queer smile would have broadened and lingered if he could have known; her face looked so full of peace that Gomez sat upon the well curb to smoke his cigarette, where he could watch her; he always liked to watch her cooking supper; perhaps he dreamed queer dreams too.

Sometimes Margaret caught a glimpse of his black eyes, and turned back to her labor with a vague uneasiness; she wished for a moment that they lived nearer the little town, or had nearer neighbors where they were; for Gomez did not bear the best of reputations, and was suspected of riding at night in strange company for an honest man.

When supper was ready she wheeled in her mother's chair, and Gomez came to the door, said in a brief "adios," and departed.

"When does the ball come off?" asked the mother.

"Next Friday."

"Are you going?"

"If Mrs. Mill can come to stay with you, I would like to."

"What will you wear?"

"I have little enough," replied Margaret, "but I must make that little do."

"Your white dress?"

She nodded; then sighed: "If we were not so poor."

"You'll have beaux enough," answered the mother, and strange to say the words grated on Margaret's ear, and she managed to change the subject.

Yet it was true enough; the limp white dress—starch was not an article in common use in Last Chance diggings—clung to her shapely form, and made her look goddess-like in the eyes of her admirers; to the contrary, notwithstanding Miss Tompkins' remark: "That dress looks like a rag."

The women who sat upon the rough benches around McKintry's barn bore little love to Margaret; her only defender was Mattie Holmes. Years ago, when little Joe had walked out nearly to the end of the dizzy plank which had been used in some primitive way for raising hay into the barn loft, Margaret's eyes and Margaret's smile had won him back, and the spring of gratitude bubbled up in Mattie's heart ever after; all the more because little Joe had sickened and died the summer after and no one could do aught for him again.

When Cranbourne first met Margaret and evidently felt the charm of her eyes, Mattie told him this story, and it lingered in his memory, so that every time he saw her there were moments that he fancied that he saw in her face the same look which had coaxed the little boy back from his perilous place, when one startled word would have caused his death.

At the close of the ball Cranbourne asked Mattie how her friend was going to get home.

"Father and I are going with her," was the answer.

"Won't I do as well?" he [illegible] ingly. "Your father don't [illegible] that long [illegible]

"Of course [illegible] delighted. "I'll tell [illegible]

Margaret's cheeks and eyes [illegible] alike when he asked her, and a [illegible] ered thought went from her heart to heaven—albeit McKintry's barn was hardly the place to pray in—"Thank you, my Father."

And when, the walk over, she went into her tiny room, she fell upon her knees, with a feeling that she had never dreamed of before. "Oh, my Father, if it could be!"

And so the weeks slipped into months, and Margaret began to feel that youth and love made up the sum of life; she could have fallen down and kissed his very footprints when he went away from the cottage door; and one night he put his arms around her and told her that he loved her.

The "strange company" in which Gomez had been suspected of riding had become strong and daring; house after house had been surrounded, the men and women tied or shot, and the contents rifled. A murder of peculiar atrocity committed by these Spanish bandits had caused the formation of a vigilance committee, in which was enrolled the name of every able-bodied man in Last Chance diggings and the neighborhood. Cranbourne, who had come there in search of novelty and excitement, was among the first to volunteer, and the very next day they were to go off upon their first quest.

Margaret had trembled for his safety. He could see so plainly that she loved him, and it was so pleasant to feel that somebody would watch, and wish, and weep for him while he was in danger, that he did a cruel and cowardly thing—he put his arms around her, kept her close to his heart, and told her that he loved her.

And she went back to her room when he had gone, fell upon her knees, and felt that God had been too good to her—she never had deserved it!

They came back after a few days, having seen nothing and done nothing, though they had heard much.

Perhaps Cranbourne felt some twinges of conscience, for he resolved not to go near Margaret after his return; yet, as chance would have it, she was at Mattie's the very afternoon they rode in, and he walked home with her, and her eyes drew him to her, and his resolution was gone to the winds.

Then the weeks sped by again, only too quickly. Margaret thought of him, dreamed of him, lived her very life in his life, and felt that before she had existed, but now she lived indeed.

He came often to the black cottage with its wreathing rosebush, and lingered long within it; and the gossips of Last Chance diggings laughed or sneered, as they were good or ill natured.

As for Gomez, he smoked his cigarettes still where he could see into the kitchen, and looked upon Ralph Cranbourne with an intense hatred burning in his deep set eyes; but Gomez kept his own counsel and perhaps thought his time would come.

Cranbourne lavished upon Margaret all the loving epithets, all the winning, tender ways of which he was master; and she, who had lived all her life in country towns of which Last Chance diggings was a fair specimen, who had seen honest miners by the hundred, and vulgar refined men by the score, whose lovers had been too devoted and too familiar, was enthralled; she did not think, or care to think, how many times the poor play had been rehearsed before. She felt a vague wonder, sometimes, when he would speak of their marriage; but she never distrusted him, she was sure that it was all right; he knew best; she would not even allow her heart to ask "why?"

But there came a day—it was barely three months since their first meeting—when Margaret's unquestioning faith was rudely broken. He told her a pitiful story, perhaps true, perhaps false, of a heartless wife to whom he was tied; he promised to claim her as soon as he should be free, and whispered: "Trust me, my pearl. Can you not trust me?"

Her love was so thoroughly trusting, so generous, so self-forgetting, and—who shall say it was she who fell?

But as weeks went by the bloom paled on her rounded cheeks, the eyelids were heavy and drooping, the clear eyes dim with the shedding of too many tears; the gossips looked at her, and whispered that "Margaret Lily didn't seem to be so terrible happy with that air new lover of hern."

To Margaret it seemed that she was living all her years in the hush before the storm. "If he had but gone away and left me with my dream."

Again the vigilance committee gathered its forces, and again Ralph Cranbourne came to say "Good-bye," the night before they started.

But Margaret was bitter—she who had never been bitter in her life—and he said, as he held her limp hand in his at the gate: "You would not care if you never saw me again, would you, darling?"

"I wish I never had seen you," she said, snatching her hand away, and covering her face.

He caressed her, soothed her, calmed away the [illegible] she loved him, [illegible] more for her [illegible]

And all the time a [illegible] wistful looking eye [illegible]

[illegible]

declared that had Cranbourne not been a stranger in those parts, they would have believed that one of the bandits—they were all masked—had a spite against him, for he followed him up continually, even after he had been once wounded.

Margaret's heart was full of tenderness when she went to him; all was forgotten save that he was suffering.

"Has Gomez come regularly, lately?" he asked.

Margaret shook her head: "He disappeared the day that you started, and I have never seen him since."

Cranbourne looked at his broken arm; "I've seen him," said he.

The next afternoon she went again to see her wounded lover, but he had gone.

"Packed up bag and baggage just after you left yesterday, and skedaddled this morning," said Mr. Holmes. Margaret's face paled in spite of her, but her clear, sweet voice betrayed no change.

"On the stage?" she asked.

"Yes!" said Mattie. "Oh! Margaret, I think he's an awful man; I just hate him!"

"Don't, Mattie!" she answered, with a little shudder.

As she went out a "Greaser" passed the door; she knew him, not very favorably, as a friend of Gomez.

He looked in her face, and went in an opposite direction; five minutes after she met him again.

"If you want to hear about him," pointing over his shoulder toward Mr. Holmes' house, "go up to Wainwright's to-morrow."

Then, as if to avoid questioning, he took a rapid departure.

Margaret had a peculiar and invincible dislike toward Mr. Wainwright, but his wife was one of those placid, good enough women who would live peaceably with either a saint or a demon.

Margaret would have gone, however, almost anywhere to have seen or heard from Cranbourne; perhaps a letter was there, perhaps he was there; what hopes, dreams and wishes crept through her heart, pen could hardly tell.

They breakfasted early, earlier even than usual, and Margaret shook the pillows, and made her mother's position comfortable with more than usual care; her mother had looked at her of late very wistfully, but she had asked no questions, and Cranbourne's name was hardly mentioned between them.

"Good-bye, mother dear," she said, kissing her withered cheeks, and then her lips. "I'll be back soon. I'm going up the canyon toward Wainwright's."

"Good-bye, daughter."

It was the mildest of fall weather, warm and pleasant; and Margaret's step grew lighter and her tall form straighter as she walked. She had an easy, graceful walk; those who loved her liked to watch her.

At Wainwright's, not in the house, but near it, she met Gomez.

His ill-favored face lighted at the sight of his goddess. "He ask you to come," he said.

"What for," demanded Margaret, with a sinking heart.

Then Gomez told her, in broken English eked out with many gestures, that he had shot Cranbourne, that he had meant to kill him, and that now he was going to follow the stage, and take a surer aim at his false heart. She, who had been wronged, should be revenged.

Margaret's eyes flashed with their old fire. "If you do," she said, "I will kill you. I could kill you now! How dared you tell me this! I love that man, how dared you touch him? You!"

Gomez drew back a little, looking troubled and doubtful but not angry; the old spell of her magical eyes was upon him, and he was wholly her slave.

If she had asked him to save the life of this man whom he hated, hated unto death, he would have done it.

"Promise me you will let him go in safety," panted she.

He nodded.

"You promise?"

"Yes."

"Then good-bye."

"Adois."

And Margaret sped away again toward home.

The way up had been steep and rocky; she knew of a shorter though more dangerous path through the other side of the wild canyon.

She had heard the clock at Wainwright's strike for half-past seven, as she left, and she was anxious to be at home.

"The brook must be low enough to wade through," she thought, "and it will save time."

She felt strangely, and longed to get home; she was too healthy to think of

[illegible]

loosely on the sides of the steep hills began to roll and jump with a dreadful noise; and one less unhappy would have realized that she could scarcely have been in a more dangerous place. "There!" she thought, pausing half-way through the water to look up around her, "it's over. I hope Mrs. Mill is with poor mother."

But it was not over; it was but the breathing spell of a couple of seconds, when the real earthquake commenced.

Margaret stood still, her bare feet slipping on the mossy stones. The strange noises, the great rocks tumbling about her, the swaying trees, bewildered and confused her; she realized her danger, but dared neither advance nor retreat.

She thought not of heaven at that awful moment; neither of the vengeance nor the infinite mercy of God; the very remembrance of her sin and the knowledge that she must answer for it seemed to have passed from her.

"My God, my God," she cried, "have mercy upon *him!* Father, let not your mercy fail him."

A great rock above her head split and fell with a terrible crash: the earthquake lasted but forty seconds, but to Margaret it seemed hours; great cracks were opened in the earth; springs bubbled up in the bed of the creek, and the water rose rapidly; another great bowlder from the cliff above her broke and fell; Margaret saw it come with a dazed terror; then—she knew no more!

The water rose in the sloping banks of the creek as high as in the depths of water, and swept down the canyon a perfect torrent, bearing earth and the branches of trees and all things before it; far, far down, below Last Chance diggings, the miners lifted out of the muddy flood, the next morning, a poor human body, all bruised and broken; Margaret's friends heard and came to look at it; the fair, rounded face was cut and bruised beyond recognition, but they knew the ring on her finger, the soft hair, the dress, and they said it must be she.

If any guessed her secret, none whispered it; if Ralph Cranbourne was remembered, when the dry earth fell above her, none spoke his name; and up above, the angels of God, seeing clearer than we, surely must have welcomed her as one worthy of the crown.

The Battles with the Sioux.

The loss of life in the two battles with the Sioux, great as it has been, is not by any means the greatest we may have to count. The effect upon the Indians themselves is far more dangerous; not only on the Sioux nation elated with their victories, but on all the tribes in the vicinity of the field of operations. Already we are told that the Indians at the Berthold agency are becoming restive. We have seen the Crows leave General Crook because the fight with their hereditary enemies was not a victory. When they learn, as they soon will, of the destruction of Custer, the defeat of Reno and the retreat of Terry and Gibbons to the Yellowstone, even they may doubt whether success may not lie in a war on the pale faces rather than upon their red enemies. The Crows are just as savage as the Sioux; the Mandans and Gros Ventres have very bad records, and if they are led to believe that the power of the white man is on the wane, the frontier settlements are likely to suffer in a degree we can only fancy now by multiplying by hundreds the stories of rapine, torture and murder which have come to us from time to time from the sparsely settled lands of the far West. An alarming point in connection with the recent battles is the reported appearance of several white desperadoes directing the attacks of the Sioux. Outlaws and criminals of the worst stamp, which even the border towns, with their large numbers of desperate characters, have been too hot to hold, they are just in the position to do most damage, not merely from their superior knowledge of the tactics of the soldiers, but from the effect their crying down of the strength of the whites would have on Indians wavering between reservation beef and blankets and the prospect of a scalping party on a large scale. They can tell the young "bucks" that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail and the chiefs who have been East and touched the strength of civilization are liars bribed with a few presents. It will be some time before another advance can be made, but when our troops do move the conditions of a sweeping victory should be assured. Therefore, we say that merely "enough" troops should not be the motto of the future.—*New York Herald.*

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (dem.) says there is a conspiracy afloat to force Hendricks off the ticket, and he also says "the general indications are that Tilden is not marching to the White House as much as he was."

IT would be well for the conscientious, thinking voter to remember that while Rutherford B. Hayes promptly left a lucrative business, entered the army and distinguished himself as a soldier on many a hard fought field, Samuel J. Tilden would not even sign a call for a meeting in favor of the cause for which the soldier fought at the peril of his life.

THE Democratic organs have started a story that Robert Lincoln, eldest son of the martyr President, is going to stump Illinois for Tilden and Hendricks. It is of course a malicious libel. The Chicago *Tribune* emphatically denies the statement and adds: "No son of Abraham Lincoln could by any inducements be prevailed upon to support for President a man who pronounced the administration of his father a failure."

AN attempt was made in the House of Representatives last Monday to pass a bill making the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts. The silver dollar is worth 85 cents in gold, and as greenbacks are worth 89 cents gold this bill virtually allows debtors to repudiate 21 cents on every dollar they owe. One hundred and nineteen members voted for the bill, and all but four or five of them were Democrats. Nearly every Democrat voted *for* this repudiation measure, and nearly every Republican voted *against* it.

AFTER consultation with his associates, Col. Ethan Allen, chairman of the Liberal Republican National Committee, has issued an address to Liberal Republicans of the country, saying: "It is a logical result of the Liberal movement, that those who still adhere to it should at this time cordially support Hayes and Wheeler." The address urges with much force that all those who sustained Horace Greeley in 1872 because he was "an unselfish patriot and honest man must now sustain Gov. Hayes for the same reason, and to do otherwise would be inconsistent action." There is no doubt that the main body of the Liberals will act in accordance with this advice.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, has issued a call for Liberal Republicans, Independent Republicans, and independent voters in sympathy with the professions of the Republican party, and with its nominations made in Cincinnati, to meet in State Convention at Saratoga Springs, on the 23d day of August, for the purpose of endorsing the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and of urging the Republican State Convention then and there to make State nominations in thorough accord with the national nominations, and with the true interests of the most advanced political reform.

A STRONG effort is being made by the Hendricks wing of the Democratic party to secure in advance the fulfillment so far as the Democratic House is able of the demand of the St. Louis platform for the repeal of the resumption act, by forcing through the House a bill to that effect. The Tilden wing of the party are striving equally hard to prevent the passage of the bill. The issue of this war between the two factions is yet uncertain. One day we learn that the inflationists have gained their point, and the next day that Tilden's influence is the more powerful. It is of no particular importance which course they may finally decide will do their party the most good, for a repeal of the act would go no farther than the House, though it would no doubt hurt the credit of the nation. One thing is certain, if the repeal is passed (and why should it not be since the party has demanded it?) Tilden must in honor retire from the candidacy. But if the House refuses to pass it, what hope is there for Hendricks and the western inflationists?

Official Integrity.

The cry of official corruption has been the peculiar hobby of the Democratic party since it was driven from power by an indignant people whose confidence it had betrayed. From time to time wholesale charges of official corruption have been made against the Republican party and its administration of affairs. There has been nothing definite in these charges but they have been uttered so persistently that many, ignorant of the true facts, have been willing to believe them. In order to give an air of authority to these Democratic falsehoods a Democratic Senator called for a statement of the official defalcations as they appeared upon the books of the Treasury. The Senator wanted only those which had occurred since the Republican party came into power, but the resolution was so amended as to call for those under previous Administrations also, running back to 1834. We have been furnished a copy of the statement furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, and from it glean the following interesting figures.

There have been disbursed since 1834, $13,936,870,072,05, of which the losses are marked $22,566,000, being about a half a million a year.

The losses on the $1,000 of disbursements were, in the administration of Jackson, $10,55; Van Buren, $21.15; Harrison, $10.37; Polk, $8.54; Taylor and Fillmore, $7.64; Pierce, $5.59; Buchanan, nearly $6.90; Lincoln, $1.41; Johnson, 48 cents; Grant, the first four years, 40 cents; the second four years, 26 cents. The average percentage of losses during this whole period on the disbursements is $1.59 on the thousand. We do not believe that the aggregate of any class of corporate or private business, banking, commercial, or any other kind, can show so small a percentage of loss as this, and it is gratifying that the percentage of loss is continually decreasing, coming down from $21.55 in the administration of Van Buren to an average of twenty-three cents on the thousand dollars, or only about one-sixtieth as much under the present Administration. This is exclusive of the Post Office, which administers its own revenue. In the Post Office the loss has gone down from $11.18 on the $1,000 in Jackson's administration, and $26.19 in Van Buren's, to $1.59 for the first term of Grant and $1.01 for the second, with an average of $3.51 for the whole period.

Here we have the results of an official investigation, called for by a Democratic Senator. From the figures given it will be seen that no Republican need blush for shame over the official integrity of his party. On the contrary, he has reasons to be proud over a record that has had no equal since the formation of the Government.

The Southern Tildenites.

(From the N. Y. Herald (Ind.)

That there will be more or less—and probably more than less—of rioting and murder in the wilder parts of the South after the election of the Democratic ticket is a matter undoubted by many Southern Democrats. The Southern rough is an illiterate, whisky-drinking brute, but one remove above one of Sitting Bull's Sioux. He is not amenable to the decent public opinion of the region he invests, because that is cowed, and does not at best amount to what we call public opinion here. He fancies himself a "gentlemen," and there is nobody in the neighborhood to dispute his opinion; and his political theory is that if only the Democratic party can get into power at Washington he may go around insulting and tyrannizing over and stealing from "the niggers" as much as he pleases.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS makes $10,000 a year by lecturing.

BAYARD TAYLOR gets $5,000 a year as editorial writer on the Tribune. His work has yielded him some $50,000.

"CORRUPTION has been in the Republican party for years!" shouted Dorsheimer at St. Louis. Alas! too true. He left it only four years ago.—Graphic.

THE latest recruits reported for Hayes and Wheeler are ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania and Gen. Banks of Massachusetts.

IF Tilden softens, there is no hope in New York. If Hendricks hardens, there is no chance in Indiana—precious little chance anyway.

AN agent of the Russian government is in Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving bids for the construction of three iron bridges.

THE people will have something to say that will not be pleasant for the Democratic party to hear when they really experience the inconvenience arising from the stopping of Jewell's fast mail.—[Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

THE Chicago Times said, a while ago, that Tilden lost the sight of one eye winking at the sins of his former associate, Boss Tweed.

IT is abundantly safe to predict that George Curtis, Benjamin Bristow, Carl Schurz, and their likes, will be the inspiring and controlling influences of a Hayes administration.—Springfield Republican.

THE Democratic journals find the same trouble with Mr. Wheeler's letter as they did with that of Gov. Hayes—it is very weak. Indeed, so convinced of this are they that they don't think it worth while to print it.

THE Democratic House, with its 100 Democratic majority, at the end of eight months frankly confesses its incapacity to redeem any one of the pledges on which it was elected, and is now about to adjourn as a notorious and absolute failure.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

A pompous Democratic lawyer at Delhi, N. Y., on hearing of Tilden's nomination, had the impudence to announce the fact in court, and moved "that in honor thereof the court do now adjourn." Judge Follet, who was presiding, replied with a twinkle in his eye: "It is a custom always honored for courts to adjourn when the announcement of the death of any gentleman, distinguished for long and honorable service to the State or nation, is made; but I know of no precedent for a court to adjourn upon the bare announcement that a man has been struck with death. The motion is denied."

What He Looks Like.

Governor Tilden has a face quaint but not striking; the heroic parts of the countenance, if any there ever were, crossed by lines of cunning and self-love, instead of the severer furrows of thought and sacrifice. He looks like a little old grown-up boy, without a hair on his face, his scalp of brown hair still thick and straight, and only a little grizzled. He has blue eyes, not piercing even when he is aroused, which is seldom, for his strong suit is to buzz people, getting them by the ear, whispering in it and carrying his point by dull pertinacity. One eye hangs lower than the other. He has slender legs and a short, meager body, and dresses in plain clothes—black or dark. His mouth is excessively ugly, kept ajar as if the upper lip had intentions on the irresolute under lip. When he closes these labials you get, for the first time, an idea of a man of some purpose. His expression of countenance does his inner manhood great injustice, and is actionable at law for defamation of character. There is a mixture of severity, suspicion, satire, subtlety, politics, knowledge, solitude, ambition, voluptuousness and egotism in it—a vast, slippery wistfulness for dominion and popularity. He looks like an old college professor at times, who had abandoned the study of subjective and objective to mix with the boys—a shriveled and book-possessed Faust, ready to make the bloody mark for a fresh lease of youth and career. The light but rather dead complexion of the Governor shows him to be a man of the nervous temperament, and a sort of limpness accompanies it through all his joints. He is, indeed, a phenomenon, as much as those other bachelors, Alexander H. Stephens, John Randolph, and Thaddeus Stevens. Men unmarried develop as individually as women. When monks like Savonarola and Torquemada governed States reforms were so severe that the womanly part of authority was seen to be dead, and philanthropy itself looked terrible. Our Presidents have been married men. Tyler married in the White House, and Washington popped the question to five women. Now we have come to bachelor times, and are asked to elevate to the Chief Magistracy a man never sued by his wife nor crawled over by the baby. Not out of the mouths of babes and sucklings has Samivel perfected praise. —"Gath," in Philadelphia Times.

Doughface Cant.

The proofs multiply that the Republican managers will try to carry four or five Southern states this fall with the bayonet. The states to which we more particularly refer are Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We earnestly desire the Sun or any other Democratic organ to tell us how a Southern state, or any state, can be "carried by the bayonet." Come down to the details. How is it done? Suppose a company of United States troops such as we see out at Fort Porter, here in Buffalo, is stationed in a town in Alabama. What do these troops do on election day? Do they stand at the polls and stab Democrats with their bayonets when they attempt to vote, and allow none but Republicans to cast their ballots? We defy the Democratic doughfaces to adduce a single instance in which a solitary Democratic vote has been kept out of the ballot-box by the interposition of a Federal bayonet.

Of all the humbuggery, demagoguery and sickening cant which distinguish the Democratic sham reform crusade of this year this outcry against "Satraps" and "bayonet dictation" is rather the meanest. They know, and every intelligent man in the country knows, that the sole effect of the presence of United States troops in a turbulent Southern community is to insure protection to the colored people. Volumes of testimony can be adduced to show that in hundreds of instances the legal colored voters of the South have been absolutely disfranchised by the systematic course of intimidation pursued by the Democrats. But when a company of Federal troops are within call the colored men have courage to go to the polls and vote. The sole effect of the presence of the troops is to prevent the white-leaguers driving the colored men away from the polls.

When they talk about "carrying these states by the bayonet," then, the Northern doughfaces are simply complaining that their Southern masters will not be allowed to disfranchise the colored voters. If a fair vote could be obtained half of the Southern states would be carried for the Republican ticket. As it is the blacks will generally be at the mercy of the kuklux and will not be permitted to vote. Hence the prospects of a "solid Southern vote" for Tilden.—Buffalo Express.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Hon. William A. Wheeler's Letter of Acceptance.

MALONE, N. Y., July 15, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, and others of the Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—I received on the 16th instant your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my ac ance of the same, and asking my att to the summary of doctrines contain the platform adopted by the Convent

A nomination made with such unan ly implies a confidence on the part convention which inspires my pro gratitude. It is accepted with a se the responsibility which may follow elected I shall endeavor to perform th ties of the office in the fear of the Su Ruler and in the interest of the whole try.

To the summary of doctrines enunc by the convention I give my cordial sent. The Republican party has intr ed in the organic law of our land the trine that liberty is the supreme unch able law for every foot of American It is the mission of that party to giv effect to this principle by securing to American citizen complete liberty an act equality in the exercise of all civi itical and public rights. This will b complished only when the American zen without regard to color shall wea panoply of citizenship as fully and a curely in the cane brakes of Louisia on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Upon this question of our southern tions my views were recently express a member of the committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged and were thus expressed. "We of the north delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the south, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are in the brief period of ten or fifteen years to be transformed into our model northern communities, that can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction which will call for forbearance and which will have to be relieved by the temperate, fostering care of the government. One of the most potent if not indispensable agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school house, is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction; how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for those efforts must be laid in satisfying the southern people that they are to have equal and exact justice accorded to them. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing which the government confers upon the most favored. Give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders, manhood and citizenship with every right thereto belonging."

The just obligations to public creditors created when the government was in the throes of threatened dissolution and as an indispensible condition of its salvation guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges relating thereto and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption in coin, of the notes of the United States in coin, is the plightest faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty and justice to the people, whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, —all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment.

In our system of government, intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot.—Hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of the constitution they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guarantee against every form of sectarian influence or control.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only upon the bases of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts and not for private advantage.

The foregoing and chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full practical effect is the work it now has in hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements; remembering that under God it is to that party that we are indebted in this centennial year for our existence: for a preserved unbroken Union: for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our whole domain, and that emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the Republic as the symbol of the fulfilled declaration that all men are created free and equal, and the guarantee of their own equality under the law with the most highly favored citizen of the land.

To the intelligence and concience of all who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfection and short comings of human organizations, yet with the holiest purpose of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors, and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claim for the continued support of the American people.

Respectfully, WM. A. WHEELER

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.—We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of *Shiloh's Consumption Cure* are without a parallel in the history of Medicine. Those who disbelieve this and have occasion to try it, can be convinced without expense to themselves. Its success is so wonderful and sure that we sell it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble don't fail to try it, it may save your life, while it will cost you nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at the Drug Store of A. B. Armstrong's, and get a trial bottle for 5 cents, or a regular size for 50 cents or $1.00.

S. C. WELLS, Sole Prop'r LeRoy, N. Y.

Lord, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, with the amendments ingrafted was passed—yeas, 166; nays, 94.

On motion of Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, a conference committee was ordered on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, the Senate joint resolution for completion of the Washington monument passed unanimously.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—Com.

One of Custer's Expedients.

An army officer, who was formerly the frontier with Gen. Custer, rela this incident as illustrative of the re ness of mind and daring of the late g lant cavalry chieftain: We were on Yellowstone river, Gen. Custer in co mand, and were preparing to go up stream. We were of course acco panied by a train, and it was necess that the train should go along the b

sty. In curing such poisonous sores it fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Dipththeria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. [illegible] to allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then the most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the affected parts, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

BOTH THE OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped Hands,
Corns (soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore Throats,
Skin Diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore Heads,
Tumors,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws.

Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box, of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

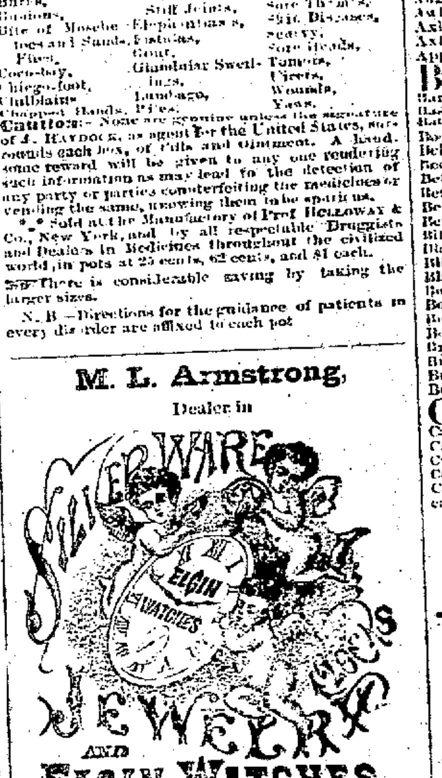
_ Sold at the Manufactory of Prof. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



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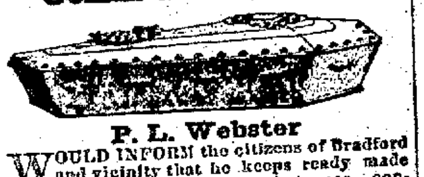

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WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

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I offer my Hotel Stand in Port Allegany for sale. It is located in the centre of the village, on Main street, and the house is well add for agate hotel purposes. A license granted at the last term will be transferred with the property—Terms reasonable.

Enquire of or address
EUGENE MULLIN,
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Having just returned from the Eastern cities with an IMMENSE STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods carefully selected from the

Latest and Newest Styles,

and bought with especial reference to the wants of my customers, and at bottom prices, I can offer every line of goods at bargains never before equalled in McKean County.

My stock is complete in every line, comprising

DRY GOODS,

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Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
Catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—rad Pinking, waffle and tuyere
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wall cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel-barrows &c., &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker** S. M. Co. Call and see late improvements, &c., on this machine.

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LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

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AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. AL

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $2.00 per year, or $1.50 if paid in advance. Subscribers wishing the paper at $1.50 must pay in advance, or not later than three months after the expiration of their subscription.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. Whiteside, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 12 m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—D. J. Rees, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

— We surely cannot grumble about the hot weather this week.

— D. D. Hamlin, Esq., has an elegant new family carriage, with a tender behind.

— Sunday ball playing isn't exactly the proper thing in a land of churches and school houses. Is it, boys?

— Mr. Wm. Specht, of this place, is building a very fine dwelling house that in size and elegance will be equal to any residence in the county.

— Our neighbor the Reporter now enjoys the dubious honor of being the "organ" of the county School Commissioner, with the emoluments thereto.

— The Cincinnati Commercial has come out squarely for Hayes and Wheeler. The editorial staff and wandering correspondents will find it in order to follow suit.

— The Court House square yields a splendid crop of hay this season, on account of the borough ordinance prohibiting cattle from running at large. It was cut by E. V. Chadwick, who, we understand, bought it of Commissioner's Clerk Chadwick at a mere nominal price.

— A correspondent of the Little Valley Republican, writing from Allegany, thinks the discovery of oil in that vicinity proves the theory of a continuous belt or river of oil under the surface about one thousand feet, and extending from Venango county to the Cuba oil spring.

— There is to be a grand Republican Ratification Meeting at St. James Hall, Buffalo, next Thursday evening. Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, and Gen. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, will address the meeting. Let's all go down and "take in" the races and the ratification at the same time.

— There is no reason why our doctors should not prosper. J. P. Wendel keeps supplied with green corn, water-melons, cucumbers, &c., and sells it as fast as he receives it. But we have not heard of any cases of cholera yet, and can't blame John if he tries to supply the demands of his numerous customers.

— The Smethport Hayes and Wheeler Club will meet in their hall over J. P. Wendel's store on Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock. We hope to see the hall well filled. Every voter in the borough and township friendly to the election of the honest reform candidates—Hayes and Wheeler—is requested to join the club.

— M. L. Rogers has in use a new truck wagon entirely of Smethport manufacture, which in quality and workmanship cannot be excelled by the work of any manufacturer for the purpose for which it is intended. The wagon was built at Frank Kerns' new wagon and blacksmith shop. Ed. Pratt did the wood work and Frank Kerns the iron work. It was painted by Ed. Hardie. In every respect it is a good job, and demonstrates the fact that it is not necessary to go away from home for wagons.

THANKS.—The editor of the MINER and family feel grateful and highly honored by being the objects of a serenade by the Smethport Cornet Band a few evenings since. We appreciate the honor all the more as a free and unselfish demonstration of the good will of the "band boys" in view of the fact that we are not a candidate for any office and neither could it be expected that a poor printer should put out the liquors, cigars or five dollar bills. We could not even make a speech, for like those great and good men, Gen. Grant and Gov. Tilden, we are quiet, modest and unobtrusive, and not given to much talk. But we here take occasion to say, We thank you sirs, very kindly.

Base Ball.

A meeting was held in this place on Tuesday evening to organize a base ball club. The organization was effected by electing the following officers:

President—Robt. H. Rose.
Secretary—H. L. Wilson.
Treasurer—D. R. Hamlin.

The club will meet again for the transaction of business on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. An early attendance is requested to allow a large portion of the members to attend the Hayes and Wheeler club meeting.

From The President of the New York State Normal School.

To remedy one or more of "Peoples' Remedies" [illegible] them, and to make renewal [illegible] for them wherever their need is felt. There are seven different kinds and no one of them is recommended as a "cure all." Each has its place, and in that case will work wonders. For instance, the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic will cure all blood diseases and restore and build up the nerves; the Capitol Bitters will at once bring on the appetite and increase the strength; the Catarrh Remedy readily heals catarrh; the Improved Cough Honey breaks up colds and cures coughs; the Golden Relief cures any pain or inflammation and the St. Vitus Dance Specific readily cures St. Vitus Dance. So they each have their place. They are all special remedies except the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, which is a remedy for regulating the general system. They all act better and quicker when the system is under the healing and regulating influence of the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. For instance, catarrh is readily cured by the Catarrh Remedy when the system is placed in a healing condition by the Blood and Liver Remedy when the system is placed in a healing condition by the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

Here is what the President of the State Normal School says:

From Prof. John W. Armstrong, D. D., LL.D., President of the New York State Normal School.

Fredonia, N. Y., May 27, 1872.

Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.—Dear Sir—Your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, with your Capitol Bitters, had such excellent effect in expediting my recovery that I want another bottle of each.

Yours truly,
J. W. ARMSTRONG.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. E. Armstrong, agent for Smethport.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

The Smethport Club Organized.

A goodly number of the Republicans of this borough met in the Prothonotary's Office last Thursday evening to take into consideration the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler Club. After some discussion it was decided to proceed at once to organization, which was partially effected, and will be completed at the next meeting, at Wendel & Beckwith's Hall, on Saturday evening, the 29th inst.

The following officers were elected:

President—M. A. Sprague.
Vice President—Robt. H. Rose.
Secretary—H. F. Barbour.
Executive Committee—L. Rogers, C. K. Sartwell, D. A. Easterbrook.

On motion, the following Constitution, drawn up by W. J. Milliken, Esq., was unanimously adopted as a whole.

CONSTITUTION.

1. This organization shall be known as the Smethport Hayes and Wheeler Club.

2. Its objects shall be the dissemination of correct political principles, as the same relate to protection of individual rights, governmental finances, economy and reform.

3. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee of not less than three nor more than five members. In addition to the officers above enumerated six Honorary Vice Presidents may be chosen, but no authority to preside at the meeting of the Club or do such other acts as usually pertain to the office of Vice President shall be vested in them by virtue of their election.

4. All officers, passant and honorary, shall hold their office for the term of six weeks.

5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Club, and he shall possess the same authority and be under the same responsibility as usually belongs to the presiding officer of public bodies.

6. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President, and during his presidence be vested with his authority.

7. The Secretary shall keep and preserve a list of the members of the Club, correct minutes of all resolutions, motions, and other proceedings relating to the government and action of the Club.

8. The Executive Committee shall furnish a room for the meetings of the Club, provide lights, paper and all other materials necessary for the transaction of business and by virtue of their office shall be trustees of the funds belonging the Club. At the expiration of their term of office they shall account to the Club for all expenditures paid and moneys raised in behalf of the Club.

9. All elections shall be by ballot unless dispensed with upon motion by a two-thirds vote of a quorum of members present. Ten members shall be deemed a quorum for the transaction of business.

10. The Club shall meet every Saturday evening during the present Presidential campaign at such place as shall be provided by the Executive Committee, and as much oftener as occasion shall require.

11. In conducting business the manual of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, as far as practicable, shall be the established rules of order.

12. The Club may adopt such order of exercises as shall be deemed best adapted to its interests and necessities.

13. Signing this Constitution shall secure membership, and no fee shall at any time be charged.

The Executive Committee were instructed to secure the use of Wendel & Beckwith's Hall during the campaign.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the above named place at half-past seven on Saturday evening, the 29th inst., at which the attendance is cordially solicited of all citizens of Smethport borough and Keating township who desire the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

The Eldred Hayes and Wheeler Club.

A rousing Hayes and Wheeler Club was organized at Eldred last Saturday evening. C. H. Kaufman was made chairman pro tem, and W. G. Robarts, Secretary. After the reading and adoption of the Constitution the following permanent officers were chosen:

President—C. C. Moses.
Vice President—C. M. Slack.
Secretary—Wm. G. Robarts.
Executive Committee—R. Moses, D. J. Keyes, D. Burnham, E. C. Wolcott.
Honorary Vice President—R. Lamphier, B. Still, S. D. Morse, Gilbert Moody, O. Carpenter, F. N. Burnham, H. Deane, Monroe Drake.

The Club starts out with a membership numbering 35 names. The most intense enthusiasm for Hayes and Wheeler was manifested, and if McKean county does not resume her place in the ranks of Republican counties this fall it will not, we believe, be the fault of the Republicans of Eldred township.

Destruction of Oil Tanks.

PARKER'S LANDING, July 21.—About 5 o'clock, last evening lightning struck and fired two receiving-tanks at Dilks' Station, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, containing about forty-one thousand barrels of oil. The tanks are the property of Marcus Brownson, of Titusville, Penna., and are used by and connected with the Union Pipe Company. This morning another tank, containing about twenty thousand barrels, situated about two hundred feet from the burning tanks, was fired by an explosion which threw burning oil over it. The three tanks will be entirely consumed, subjecting the patrons of the line now having balances with the company to an assessment, which will be about ten per cent.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The great Antagonists of disease—*Influenza Catarrh, &c.*—Nothing is more talked of in all classes of society than the marvelous cures daily effected by the two great internal and external remedies, Holloway's Pills and Ointment. All who are afflicted with hoarseness, difficult respiration, cold in the head, harsh settled coughs, bronchitis, asthma, wheezing in the chest, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief by rubbing the Ointment well into the throat, back, and chest, as it loosens the phlegm and mucous collected in those parts, while the effect of the Pills is to expel those humors from the system. No household should be without a supply of these excellent family medicines in this season of the year. 124

PORT ALLEGANY.

The Unterrified of Liberty Township in Council—An Abortive Effort To Effectually Organize a Tilden & Hendricks Club—Leading Democrats declare they are not Members — Dissatisfaction among the Rank and File.

From a Special Correspondent of the Miner.

It has been somewhat amusing to watch the current of Democratic sentiment for a few weeks past, in this heretofore "Banner Township" of the Democratic party.

Previous to the St. Louis nominations and during the sitting of that Convention, party leaders and wire pullers declared that Tilden had not sufficient strength to secure the nomination, and like Brick Pomeroy, predicted that if "he (Tilden) were nominated he would never be President of the United States." Brick and they were right for once sure. They wanted a man that had not been figuring for the office, and were disappointed when the telegraph confirmed the report that Tilden and Hendricks were the chosen men, but like "loil" democrats, concluded to say little about it, but they did not "enthuse" worth a cent. For two weeks past a few of the faithful have been endeavoring to organize a Tilden and Hendricks Club, but the strength of the party has too much sense to rally to the cry of "Tilden, Morrissey and Reform."

On the 17th inst., about a half dozen of the "loil" convened, and not securing much of a rally they adjourned until the 22d, on the evening of which last mentioned day, after securing the services of the Port Allegany Cornet Band, who rendered the tune of "Larry O'Gaff" and other patriotic democratic airs in an able manner, about ten men and an irrepressible "small boy" were in sweet council. "Boss" Hughes and Attorney Cotter represented the strength of the party. There was present another gentleman who combines the qualifications of an ex-legislator, one who would be such again, as well the reputation of being a leader of one of the noted factions of the democratic party in this township: he said but little, doubtless mentally reiterating, "Oh! What a fall is here my countrymen, when York State Republican printers and small boys rule our once proud Democracy." A temporary organization was affected with Hughes as Chairman. He acknowledged the compliment with his usual grace; about this time two or three of the "unterrified" came up the stairs, peeped over the railing, and for some unknown reason quickly retired.

Cotter was elected permanent Chairman of the Club, whereupon it was thought that Uncle Samuel T. might send them ten or fifteen dollars for electioning purposes, and they needed a Treasurer. Not seeing any one in their own ranks they desired to entrust, a juvenile democrat suggested the name of a Republican present as a bushandman of the funds, which supposed honor was declined by the Republican, and we are not certain whether they have secured a Treasurer as yet.

When you ask prominent Democrats about their organization, they say they know nothing about it, and are not members.

A Hayes and Wheeler Club is soon to be organized in this township: a general rally, for the fight will be made as we work and vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

AN EYE AND EAR WITNESS.

Port Allegany July 24, 1876.

THE BUFFALO RACES.

Prospect of Unprecedented Sport.

The August races at the Buffalo Driving Park will open next Tuesday and continue four days. The track is in splendid condition, and everything points to a successful and most enjoyable meeting. There are seventy-nine entries, and nearly all are well known all over the country.

The first race on the first day is the 2.26 Class. It is the slowest race on the list, but there are eight entries, some of whom have already excellent records. Several are among the "great unknowns."

For the 2.24 Class there are twelve entries, and it is expected to be a very spirited and hotly contested race.

For the 2.29 Class there are twelve entries, most of them unknown in this section, though nearly all have made excellent records elsewhere.

In the 2.22 Class there are five entries, all well known horses.

There are two classes for the 2.20 race, one to take place on the opening of the third day and the other the last race of the meeting. Some very fine trotting may be witnessed at these races. For the first there fourteen entries and for the second five.

The Free-For-All, says the Courier, ought to be one of the most magnificent races ever witnessed, for there are no less than six of the fastest trotters in the world entered for it. Every body knows glorious little Goldsmith Maid, empress of the turf, with her record of 2.14, the fastest ever trotted. Smuggler only a day more than a week ago, at Philadelphia, proved himself the fastest stallion in the world, making a record of 2.17. Lula, the only flyer that has ever beaten Goldsmith Maid in a race at Rochester last year, made 2.15 at that time. Judge Fullerton's best record is 2.18, made in the dead heat with Smuggler, and also made last year. Bodine, a bay gelding, got a record of 2.19½ at Beacon Park in 1874, and in 1875 at Saginaw, got his present record of 2.19½, beating Fullerton. Lucille Golddust, a beautiful bay, made her best record of 2.19½ at Rochester last season; she has wonderful staying qualities.

For the first trial, only Lula is entered throughout the Circuit. The purse is $2,000, 1,000 for the best show of speed, and 1,000 to the horse beating Goldsmith Maid's record of 2.14. Lula will do her prettiest without a doubt.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The next place in my way on the route I have selected is the Dominion of Canada. Being very near our own country, however, it cannot be expected that in exhibiting objects peculiar to its clime and the occupation of its inhabitants, Canada should differ very materially from us. There is therefore to my mind nothing in this exhibit which would bear any striking novelty to the eye of a Pennsylvanian. Yet, notwithstanding, many things are worth mentioning as being specimens of skill of the people or of the products of the soil, which are indeed most always interesting.

The first objects which attract one's attention upon entering this department are two fine marble mantlepieces on each side of the entrance the one of a dark color very handsomely ornamented, the other a white, and so beautifully carved as to make it well worth the price of $1600 which is marked upon it. Near this stands a man exhibiting a patent pneumatic fire extinguisher, somewhat similar in appearance to the famous "Babcock," but working by no chemical process whatsoever, compressed air and "water being the sole motors, and yet a powerful stream is the result. After listening to an interesting explanation of the article which convinced me of its simplicity and effectiveness, I passed on to some very finely ornamented cabinet organs, which as regards beauty of construction could scarcely be excelled. As they stood in grim silence I was not able to judge of the entrancing power within them. A case of skins next met my view; commencing with martin skins, they rose in dignity to the brown bear, sable, and black bear, forming a very valuable collection. Canada is, as we know, very noted for its furs. To judge sufficiently of its trade in this respect, it is only necessary for us to refer to statistics for the year 1871. In that year in four provinces alone there were caught nearly 400,000 muskrats, 50,000 minks, 48,000 beavers and 2500 bears, with an equal proportion of other animals valuable in this respect. No wonder then that the display of skins is large and worthy of note. Another object that attracted my attention was a large piece of ancient gobelin tapestry work, which according to the notice attached to it dates back to the year 1615. It is said to be worth $7000, but as such things are scarcely in fashion nowadays, particularly when of such a size as this is, the owner very wisely asks only $4500 for it. It represents the adoration of the shepherd in the stable at Bethlehem. Sewing machines by the dozens are exhibited in Canada, all, I presume, differing from each other just sufficiently to allow a new patent to be secured, and a new man to make his fortune in that very remunerative line. A fine piece on exhibition was being played by a mite of a child, as I passed, who, if she had not the execution of a "Blind Tom," was instrumental at least in showing the fine tone of the piano. The leather exhibit of Montreal is very large. Pieces of great size are seen hanging up in the cases, objects, no doubt, of great interest and delight to sight seeing shoemakers. Cloth too, is by no means forgotten, and one exhibit of Nova Scotia tweed in particular struck my eye as very desirable for an outfit.

There is also a space set apart for the educational exhibit. A case of electrical apparatus contains everything that can be thought of to demonstrate that interesting and now important branch of study. Charts hang on high, illustrative of different sections of the earth's crust and of the growth of plants; as also large geographical maps very beautifully executed.

Canada has also a very fine display in her mineral department. A great part of of the country and more especially along the shores of Lake Superior, is valuable only for its mineral resources such as iron, zinc, lead, copper, gold and silver. The exhibit from such localities is therefore principally of this description. I notice in one spot a small case of piece gold from British Columbia, which was attracting much attention. One bar contained 40 ounces, another 40 ounces, both from the Van Winkle mines. The gold is there worth $17.65 per ounce. The exhibitor prided himself in having the only real specimens of gold in the whole Exhibition, the other exhibits being mere fresh-molds of wood painted to represent the large quantities that are elsewhere obtained. Near to this case stands a large pyramid representing in size the amount of gold exported from British Columbia between the years 1858 and 1875. A notice below it tells us that the average number of miners employed each year during that time was 229, and the earnings per man $658. On the other side of the apartment were some fine specimens of slate and building-stone which also Canada yields in great abundance. To the left stands a case some 6 feet in length enclosing an enormous block of plumbago. The plumbago of commerce, however, it might be well to state, does not come from the Island of Ceylon, India. It is therefore known as Ceylon plumbago. It is used for pencils, crucibles, stove polish, electrotyping and in a thousand other ways. The windows that light this department are of stained glass from Canada, which, to my mind, is of a very superior quality. Beneath them are tables lining the wall, covered with specimens of the mineral wealth of the country. But I must not forget the coal exhibit. In the year 1871 four provinces alone yielded some six hundred and seventy thousand tons of coal which shows that these coal regions are not deficient in this useful article, and claims for it some space in the exposition. After hastily examining the large blocks that met my view I resumed my way and came across a case filled with Indian curiosities, such as the useful and fancy articles which the tribes that inhabit these provinces manufacture. Little oddities of wearing apparel are seen in common with mats, paper, oars, etc., proving the skill of their makers, and at the same time giving a little insight into their mode of life. I hastily let me notice a huge animal skeleton which strikes the beholder with awe and amazement, as turning a sharp corner he suddenly comes in view of its full proportions. It is called the Hadrosaurus foulkei, and is a gigantic extinct lizard some 12 feet high. Its bones were found in Haddonfield N. J., but taken to Canada where it was restored to and erected by B. W. Hawkins, Esq., and comes back to its native land resurrected in every respect, save lives and blood. Such are all the objects of interest which my time would allow me to notice in passing through Canada. There are others, of course, equally attractive and worthy of note, so much so, indeed, that a trip through that region during his journey around this miniature world of ours would not be regretted by any one.

J. P. K.

Eldred Correspondence.

Pursuant to a call, a largely attended and decidedly enthusiastic meeting of the Republican electors of this town was held last Saturday evening, in the room over Barden & Robart's store, for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler Club. The following officers were duly elected: C. C. Moses, President; Charles Slack, Vice President; W. G. Robarts, Secretary.

The meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening, when it is hoped that all voters desiring good government and an administration not under the influence of the Tweed and Morrissey regime of New York city, will turn out and pledge their united and earnest efforts to secure the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

The democrats in this town do not seem very enthusiastic over the nomination of Tilden, with the repudiationist Hendricks; but being under the surveillance of party discipline, and after twelve years of practice, they are expected to gulp down any dose their leaders prescribe for them, without even making a wry face over it.

On the whole the lookout is encouraging for the Republicans, and you may expect a good report from Eldred on the 7th of next November.

OCCASIONAL.

Eldred, July 25, 1876.

A Big Day at Bradford.

SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

Extensive preparations are under way for holding the Second Annual Picnic of the Catholic Society at Bradford. The Picnic will be held at the grove in the borough, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 22, 1876.

Dinner will be served on the ground, with ample temperate refreshments. In the evening the festivities will be continued in the New Town Hall now in course of erection, where with good music and dancing one cannot but enjoyably close a day full of healthful recreation and pleasure.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.
Clermont	6.30 p m	1.30 p m
Wernwag		1.40
Hamlin		1.52
Colegrove		1.57
Crosby		2.01
Smethport	7.25	2.20
Farmers Va'.		2.35
Frisbees		2.47
Larrabees	6.30 p m	2.57 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.
Larrabee	11.20 a m	4.30 p m
Frisbees	11.29	4.39
Farmers Val.	11.41	4.51
Smethport	11.57	5.05
Crosby	12.12	5.23
Colegrove	12.16	5.27
Hamlin	12.20	5.31
Wernwag	12.35	5.46
Clermont	12.45 p m	5.56 p m

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Accom.
Buffalo	7.25 a m	5.15 p m	8.30 a m
Olean	10.31	8.36	4.35
Eldred	11.11	9.10	
Larabees	11.14	9.27	6.45
P't Allegany	11.38	9.55	
Emporium	12.40	11.00	

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Express.	Accom.
Emporium	3.30 a m	1.45 p m	
P't Allegany	4.30	2.50	
Larabees	4.51	3.15	4.30 a m
Eldred			
Olean	5.47	4.10	6.26
Buffalo	9.00	7.29	2.50 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo....4.20 p. m
" " " Driftwood 5.27 p. m
" " " Emporium 6.20 p. m
" " " St. Marys...7.21 p. m
" " arr. at Kane......9.00 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.......11.55 p. m
" " " Renovo...............11.00 a. m
" " " Emporium..........12.55 p. m
" " " St. Marys..............1.46 p. m
" " " Kane..................3.30 p. m
" " arr. at Erie..................7.35 p. m
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Renovo.........2.15 a. m
" " " Driftwood.....3.07 a. m
" " " Emporium......3.40 a. m
" " " St Marys........4.30 a. m
" " " Kane ....6.20 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.............10.30 a m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane...........6.05 a. m
" " " St. Marys.......7.23 a. m
" " " Emporium.... 8.10 a. m
" " " Driftwood.......8.58 a. m
" " " Renovo.........10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie..............11.20 a. m
" " " Kane................4.15 p. m
" " " St. Marys.........5.07 p. m
" " " Emporium.......6.30 p. m
" " " Renovo ....8.45 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia....6.50 a. m
PHILAD'A EXPRESS leaves Erie.......6.10 p. m
" " " Kane.....9.40 p. m
" " " St. Marys 10.48 p. m
" " " Empor'm. 11.30 p. m
" " " Driftwo'd 12.07 a. m
" " " Renovo ....1.10 a. m

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east and west with Low Grade Division, and Niagara Express connects west with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

MANHOOD HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage, light, smooth, and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; simple compact, efficient and reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $72 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute strength, reliability and general usefulness; will hem, fell, tuck, seam, quilt, bind, braid cord, gather, ruffle, shirr, Plait, fold, scallop, roll, Embroider, run up breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, $20. HALF CASE, COVER, SIDE DRAWERS AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Travelling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co. 630 Broadway, New York.
v13n28y1

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v13n28y1

R. O. SMITH & Co.

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SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Peal Handles.

CARPETS.

Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS BOOTS & SHOES, &c., are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examinination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

IN MEMORY OF

Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

PATTERSON.

ELGIN WATCHES
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J. H. PATTERSON,
JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John. H. Kendall & Co., 630 Broadway, New York.
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J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS.

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,
SALT, AND FISH,

Selected
TEAS.

Pure
COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport. Pa.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,
OILS, PAINTS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
TIN & WOODEN WARE

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

S. A. BISHOP,

Architect and Superintendent.

Office on Second Floor of "[illegible]" Block.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,

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Sash, Doors, Blinds,

—AND—

HOUSE MOLDINGS,

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.

This hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.

☞ [illegible] guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.

First-Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Taylor House,

LARRABEE, PA.

D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.

This House is located at the junction of the B., N. Y. & P., and M. K. and B. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests.

☞ A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,

Larrabee, Pa.

R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.

Located but a few steps from the [illegible] & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia [illegible]

PEABODY HOUSE,

Corner of Locust and Ninth streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds. Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased this house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 400 guests. Terms—only $3 per day. No bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,

Cor MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,

Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood.

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

Ayer's Pills have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Would a man frequently calculate his income and expenditure, he would escape many a bitter reflection; for he must be lost to every generous feeling of pride and honorable principle who wantonly incurs debts which he cannot discharge.

The phrenologist lifted his hand from the boy's head, and said: "Your son has extraordinary developments, sir; he will be a great man." The father dropped his chin upon his breast, and mournfully added: "Then he can never be President."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The Servian Army and its Condition—The Army it will have to Contend Against.

Should Servia draw to its support Montenegro and Roumania the smallest success would produce an immediate alliance. The allied Sclaves will be able to put in the field a force of nearly 300,000 men of all arms, and including the *narodna voyska*, or national army of Servia, the *landwehr* of Roumania, whose army is organized on the Prussian model, and the *nabia*, or territorial militia *landsturm* of Montenegro. Such a force amounts to nearly one in five of the able bodied population, and is practically a levy *en masse* not to be maintained for more than a single campaign, and unable to undertake a distant march. The most formidable as well as the best drilled of these contingents can be furnished by Roumania, which has a standing army amounting to 45,130, armed with the needle gun and Krupp's rifled cannon. The force includes also twelve squadrons of Dorobantzi, Cossacks, drilled as Uhlans, and supplying a force of cavalry, a branch of the service in which Servia and Montenegro are singularly deficient, and with which Turkey always has been well provided. But a very few competent cavalry officers are needed to form the Bashi-Bazouks into irregular cavalry, every way equal to the Sikh regiments of India. The landwehr, the frontier regiments, the "gardes mobiles," the garrison troops and the Dorobantzi landsturm of Roumania, furnish nearly 90,000 more troops, and make a total force in the two Danubian principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia, of 135,000 men. Servia, on the other hand, has, under the treaty of Paris, a standing army—*stoyana voyska*—of but 8,000 men, the two successive *bans*—the army is organized on the Swiss model—furnishing 148,348 men, both of which are now in the field, and bring the total force of all arms up to 156,348 men. Till recently, the regular army and the first *ban* were armed with the Peabody breech loaders, and the second *ban* with the Green rifle. Within the last three months, however, the Servian war office has purchased 64,000 Snider rifles, and there are good reasons for believing that the entire force is armed with this weapon. The artillery is less efficient than that of Roumania, and unless it has been recently remodeled, is largely light field muzzle loaders. The cavalry, all told, amounts to less than a thousand men. The standing army of Montenegro is limited to its *gendarmerie perjanice*, amounting to 8,000 men, but every able bodied man is enrolled in the militia under a territorial organization, and this system affords a slightly drilled force of mountaineers 25,000 strong. To oppose these forces Turkey has an armed force of 586,100, active army, reserves and tributary contingents. Not more than a fourth of this force, including irregular cavalary, could, however, be deployed along the line of the Balkan.

An Insane Artist.

Mrs. Montford was a celebrated actress, contemporary with Cibber. After her retirement from the stage, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom friend, deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. One day, during a lucid interval, she asked her attendant what play was to be performed that evening, and was told that it was "Hamlet." In this tragedy, while on the stage, she had ever been received with rapture as Ophelia. The recollection struck her, and, with that cunning which is so often allied to insanity, she eluded the care of her keepers and got to the theater, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her insane state; she then pushed on the stage before the lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect representation of madness than the utmost exertions of mimic art could effect. She was in truth Ophelia herself, to the amazement of the performers and the astonishment of the audience. Nature having made this last effort, her vital powers failed her. On going off she exclaimed: "It is all over." She was immediately conveyed back to her late place of seclusion, and a few days after,

> "Like a lily drooping,
> Bowed her head and died."

A Remarkable Cat Story.

The following is told by the Moberly (Mo.) *Enterprise-Monitor*: One of the strangest incidents that has ever fallen under our observation transpired at the Virginia Hotel in this city. Mr. French, a member of a dramatic troupe playing an engagement in this city, was the victim. He retired to rest at an early hour, and soon fell into a deep slumber. After the lapse of an hour or two he was aroused by a feeling of overpowering oppressiveness and suffocation, and was horrified to find that a huge cat was sitting on his breast, and had its head inserted in his mouth sucking away his breath. He found himself in an almost exhausted condition, so much so that he was unable to shake off the vampire fiend attacking him. Struggle as he would, the cat only fastened its claws the deeper into his chest, and went on with its horrible feast. His groans and cries of agony, however, fortunately brought some neighboring lodgers to his relief, and he was rescued from his frightful position. Even then they were compelled to turn him out of bed and roll him over and over on the floor before the cat could be made to release its hold and abandon its purpose.

Mr. French's face and chest the next morning bore frightful evidences of his terrific battle with the monster, and he will probably hereafter make special inquiry at his hotels as to the character of the cats belonging to the establishment.

A few weeks since a Chicago drummer saw a young lady plowing a field in Macoupin, Ill. He stopped to ask: "When do you begin [illegible]?" "Not until the heads are better filled than yours," was the sententious reply. The [illegible] was passed [illegible] on.

Harmony in Dress.

In clothing nothing is more common than to see colors employed together which are discordant; for instance, purple and green. Now, be the dress or bonnet ever so well made and the wearer ever so beautiful, the effect of such ignorance will be unpleasant in the extreme. Every color has its perfect harmony, which is called its contrast, and also all other colors which harmonize with it in different degrees. When two colors are associated which do not accord the addition of a third may make a harmonious group. The same rule holds good with three or more colors. There are two kinds of harmony acknowledged in the grouping of colors, namely, the harmony of contrast and the harmony of analogy. When two colors which are dissimilar are associated agreeably, such as blue and orange or lilac and cherry, they form a harmony of contrast. And when two distant tones of one color are associated, such as very light and very dark blue, they harmonize by analogy. Of course, in the latter instance, the harmony is neither so striking nor so perfect.

When two colors are grouped which are similar to each other in disposition, such as orange and scarlet, crimson and crimson brown, or orange and orange brown, they form a harmony of analogy. And if two or more tones of one color be associated, closely approximating in intensity, they harmonize by analogy. The harmonies of contrast are more effective, although not more important, than those of analogy; the former are characterized by brilliancy and decision, while the latter are peculiar for their quiet, retiring and undemonstrative nature. In affairs of dress both hold equal positions, and in arranging colors care must be taken to adopt the proper species of harmony. The simplest rules to be observed are the following: First, when a color is selected which is favorable to the complexion, it is advisable to associate tints which will harmonize by analogy, because the adoption of contrasting colors would diminish its favorable effect. Second, when a color is employed in dress which is injurious to the complexion, contrasting colors must be associated with it, so they have the power to neutralize its objectionable influences.

We will take an example illustrative of the first rule. Green suits the blonde, and when worn by her its associated colors should be tones of itself (slightly lighter or darker) which will rather enhance than reduce its effect. As an example of the second rule we may take violet, which, although unsuitable to brunettes, may be rendered agreeable by having tones of yellow or orange grouped with it. Colors of similar power, which contrast with each other mutually, intensify each other's brilliancy, as blue and orange, scarlet and green. When dark and very light colors are associated they do not intensify each in the same manner; the dark color is made to appear deeper and the light lighter, as dark blue or straw color, or any dark color and the light tints of complexion. Colors which harmonize with each other by analogy reduce each other's brilliancy to a greater or less degree, as white and yellow, blue and purple, black and brown.

In dress it is objectionable to associate together different hues of one color, for instance, yellow green and blue green, or orange brown and purple brown. Care must therefore be taken in selecting different tones of color to see that they belong to the same scale. There is another fact we wish to bring before our readers ere we close these remarks on the harmony of color, namely. That tints which accord by daylight may appear inharmonious by artificial light, and *vice versa*. Thus, purple and orange harmonize by day, but are disagreeable by gaslight; and white and yellow, which are unsatisfactory by daylight, are suitable for evening dress.

Circassian Female Slaves.

There is a great number of Circassian female slaves for sale in Constantinople, says a correspondent. Young girls of from twelve to eighteen years of age, not possessed of any peculiar personal beauty or accomplishment, sell for from £80 to £150. Some with great beauty and fine musical voices, and who can play upon a musical instrument, sell for £1,000 even to £2,000. Young girls of from six, eight, or ten years of age are purchased at low prices, and others being brought up to habits of cleanliness and industry, sell for high sums. This traffic is carried on by some of the highest ladies of the capital, to whom the fairs serve as "pin money" in the absence of other resources. Thus far the condition of the child of the Circassian immigrant is certainly improved. It has been taught to sew, to embroider, to serve as lady's maid, sometimes to read and write, to sing or play upon a musical instrument. From being a pagan she has also been taught the principles of the Islam faith; to say her prayers, and to keep the fast of Ramazan. Her next remove may be to the harem of a young bey, or of an old pasha. Neither can claim to use her as a concubine, without her entire consent. This she may freely reject if she chooses, and it is well for her if she does so decide, if either the bey or the pasha has a wife taken from among any of the better families of the capital. The sequence, even under the strongest promises of protection on the part of her master, will expose her to the jealousy of all her companions of the same kind and to the hatred of her mistress. Too often poison then terminates the career of the fair and frail Circassian slave, and nobody is disposed to shed even a tear upon her untimely grave. Friendless, she is soon lost to the world, and even he who has been the cause of her cruel death only remembers her as he would a fine horse, carried off by some ordinary malady. Such must be the fate of a large number of Circassian female slaves in Stamboul, and instances could be mentioned where such facts have transpired beyond the precincts of the harem.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

A bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers for the Indian war.....Col. Reno's entire command had been surrounded by the Sioux twenty-four hours, when Gen. Terry put in an appearance, and only narrowly escaped Gen. Custer's fate. Reports from the Red Cloud agency state that twelve hundred Indians left that post to join Sitting Bull ..... Senator Morrill has qualified as secretary of the treasury, and the governor of Maine has tendered the senatorship to Mr. Blaine...... The Servians defeated the Turks at Bachka, and an army of their own were defeated by the Turks at Bahna.

The notable Castle Garden in New York city was destroyed by fire on Sunday. It was one of the oldest landmarks left in the city, and had been used for a number of years as an immigrant depot. Jenny Lind sung in the Garden, making her first appearance in America there ...... An explosion of fire damp has occurred at L'Hopita colliery, near St. Avold, France. Forty-two persons were killed and forty-seven injured ...Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, is traveling with a large party through the United States and Mexico..... A serious riot took place at Hamburg, S. C., between the whites and colored militia. The militia were disposed of with canister, after a number of them were killed or wounded. One white man was killed and one wounded. The unfortunate affair is deplored by all good citizens of both races, and there is deep regret that better counsels did not prevail. Crowds of people visited Hamburg to attend the funerals of the dead. White and colored folks intermingled freely. There were no threats, but deep regrets were felt that blood had been shed and that lives were lost. . .Russia has addressed a circular note to her representatives abroad, announcing that she will not support Servia, but remain a simple spectator of the struggle .... Silver has depreciated greatly in value in England, and is now very much lower in value there than in the United States .... During the heated term in New York and Philadelphia a number of deaths occurred from exhaustion. The thermometer was on occasions as high as ninety-eight to 103 degrees.

Two young girls, aged thirteen and fifteen years, daughters of Samuel Hoare, were drowned while bathing near Walkerton, Can. .....The Lake Superior propeller St. Clair, on her way from Ontonagon for Houghton, Mich., caught fire and almost instantly was a mass of flames. Of the eighteen passengers, but one was saved. Four of the fourteen persons composing the crew escaped with their lives ... Lane, Pierce & Co.'s tannery at Sandbank, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $100,000 .... A party of masked men entered the jail at Nebraska City and assassinated "Hank" Dodge, who was to have been executed in a week ....A reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the mill operatives in Scotland is proposed.... The actual number of men on duty in the United States army is 25,979, of which 7,930 are in the Territories, 3,718 in Texas, and 3,334, in the Southern States. Gen. Terry has in the field 1,123 men, and Crook 1,790, of which probably fully two thousand are fit for active service. The remainder of the army is doing garrison duty at forts in Northern States.

Gov. Tilden, in his reply to the committee which formally tendered him the nomination for the Presidency, spoke particularly in regard to the necessity for reform. .. By the burning of the boot shop of George Offord & Co., at Kingston, Ont., three hundred hands were thrown out of employment ... President Grant asked for and received the resignation of Gov Jewell as postmaster-general. Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner has received the appointment. . . The commissioner of internal revenue, Mr. Pratt, has resigned his office .. A man named Ripley, living at Bar Mills, Me, cut his throat in eleven places, and finally hanged himself ....Dom Pedro and suite have sailed for Europe.....The most terrific thunderstorm of the season extended over the principal portions of New England and the Middle States, killing a number of persons and doing considerable damage to property ....Four companies of United States troops on their way to join Crook's expedition were attacked by the Sioux Indians, but succeeded in driving them off after losing a few men . A commission has been appointed to regulate the boundary between New York and New Jersey . The petition to have the will of A. T. Stewart reopened has been denied by the surrogate.

Four masked robbers compelled Farmer Handy, of Crisfield, Md., to open his safe, from which they took $4,000, mostly in gold coin Ten years ago he was similarly robbed of $3,000 ... The Sioux chief Rain-in-the-Face, who shot Custer, cut the heart from the body and affixed it to a pole, around which the savages held numerous war dances..... The king and queen of Greece are visiting England.

W. C. McDonald visited his wife at her father's house in Pittsburgh, Pa., and during an altercation shot his wife and then himself. Both will probably die. A revolution was attempted at Cuzco, Peru, but was promptly suppressed by the killing of thirty of the ringleaders.

The mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in their statement for the first six months of 1876, give the number of failures for this period in the United States as 4,600, with liabilities amounting to $108,415,420. In the first six months of 1875 the failures were 3,563, with liabilities amounting to $76,000,000. In Canada the failures for the first six months of 1876 were 852, with $12,034,230 liabilities. In the first quarter of the year the failures in the United States were 2,806; in the second quarter, 1,794. The agency says: "The marked decline in failures for the past quarter affords some encouragement to the belief, now very generally entertained, that we have seen the worst effects of the present depression, so far as casualties of this character are concerned. It is true that business continues in a very depressed condition; that the results of trade, with rare exceptions, have been exceedingly unsatisfactory; that values continue to decline, and that uncertainty and anxiety exist in all quarters. Yet, in the face of all this, there is comfort in the reflection that the causes which produced this condition of things have been almost completely removed. In the place of reckless over-trading, we have now lessened sales guided by caution, and also prudence in purchasing."

Three brothers, named Charles, Albert and Adiff Thielhaman, residing in Newark, N. J., were formerly employed in Dawson's tannery, from which they were discharged by the foreman, whom they have threatened with violence ever since, until he finally sued out a warrant for their arrest, which was put in the hands of Policemen Eledon and Dickerson to serve. No sooner had the officers appeared at the house and made known their errand to the brothers than each armed himself with a huge navy revolver, shooting Eledon dead on the spot and wounding Dickerson so that he expired in a few hours. They then ran from the house toward the tannery, on the way seriously shooting a Mr. Cahill. Arrived at the tannery they asked for the foreman, and not finding him, shot and killed an inoffensive workman named Fischer. At this time the foreman's son-in-law, John Albors, went into the room to find out what the firing was for, when he instantly was shot down and five balls fired into him, from the effects of which he died. The workmen had now recovered from the stupor into which they were thrown by the horror of the scene, and closed in on the murderers with the long knives with which they work; one of the brothers having the right hand nearly severed at the wrist. By threatening with their revolvers the desperadoes made their way to the street, followed by the crowd, which now numbered hundreds. The brothers ran toward the river, and finding the crowd pressed them, jumped into the water and endeavored to escape by swimming. The crowd of enraged men meanwhile arrived at the bank of the river and began throwing missiles at the heads of the murderers in the water, who were exhausted by their long run and soon sunk from sight under the waters. The crowd stayed about until certain the men were drowned, and there was no need to inflict the lynch law so freely threatened.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the new conference asked for by the House of Representatives be granted. So ordered.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison said that the bill as it came from the House appropriated $5,872,850. As reported to the Senate by the committee on appropriations the sum had been increased to the extent of $36,814.

Mr. Windom called upon the House bill to provide for the construction of military posts on the Yellowstone and Mussel rivers, and it was passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. McDougall (Rep.), of New York, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the Senate bill establishing the rank of the paymaster-general. It provides that the rank of paymaster-general shall be that of brigadier-general. Passed.

Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill providing the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of civil engineers in the navy, and providing that all persons now holding such office shall be mustered out of the service. Passed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, called up as a special order the bill to require the Pacific railroad companies to create a sinking fund to reimburse the United States. After some discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 159; nays, 9.

Mr. Banning (Ind.), of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information in regard to the object of the military expedition under Generals Terry, Crook and Gibbons against the Northwestern Indians, and for copies of all correspondence bearing on the origin of the expedition, and for copies of all military orders issued by the war department directing the expedition. Adopted.

Mr. Banning submitted the following statement: The army numbers 25,979 troops, located as follows: At West Point, 4,216; in the Territories, 7,936, in Texas, 3,718; in other Southern States, 3,334, in the field operating against the Indians, under Gen. Terry, 1,123, under Gen Crook only 1,790, making in all 2,913. The remaining 4,000 are located in Northern cities and forts.

A bill was offered authorizing the President to enlist recruits for the army, to serve no more than six months, to aid in suppressing the hostility of certain bands of Sioux Indians.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, from the conference committee on the Silver bill, made their report, and proceeded to explain it. The House recedes from its disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and agrees thereto, which is to strike out the word "now" and insert the words "at any time" (the meaning of which is that the silver coin which is in the treasury at any time may be issued to the amount of ten millions). The Senate also recedes from its disagreement to the House amendment to the second amendment of the Senate, and both Houses agree to the following substitute

SEC 3. In addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and to issue through the treasury and its several offices, such coin to an amount which (including the amount of subsidiary silver coin and fractional currency outstanding) shall in the aggregate not exceed at any time fifty millions of dollars.

SEC 4. That the silver bullion required for the purposes of this act shall be purchased from time to time at the market rate by the secretary of the treasury with any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this act when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage and issue as herein provided without loss to the treasury and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at one time invested in such silver bullion (exclusive of such circulating coin) shall not exceed $200,000.

After further debate the report was adopted—yeas, 129, nays, 75

Mr. Sparks (Dem.), of Illinois, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. The same committee (Messrs. Randall, Sparks and Hurlbut) was reappointed, the Senate conferees being also the same.

The Day You Were Born.

Here is an infallible method of discovering the day of the week on which a given day of the month any number of years previous occurred. To the number representing your age at your next birthday, add one-fourth for leap years; this amount divide by seven, and the remainder counted back from the day of the week on which you were born. For instance, on your next birthday you will be twenty-four years old. This divided by four, and the quotient, six, added to twenty-four, gives thirty, the amount, which divided by seven, the number of days in a week, gives four weeks and the remainder of two days. Now, if your birthday in 1876 comes on Monday, count back two days and you have the day on which you were born, Saturday.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar which are worthless.

They say women and music should never be dated.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is no patent medicine humbug, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the great desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect specific for catarrh and "cold in the head;" also for offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, watery or weak eyes, pain or pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not infrequently are, by the violence of catarrh.

Sulphur and molasses, the old fashioned internal remedy for the itch, is obsolete. That and other obnoxious skin diseases are cured in half the time, without disordering the stomach, by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, the great external anti-scorbutic. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

The tints produced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye are like those of nature.

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

HALF A DOLLAR

Will Pay for the

CHICAGO LEDGER

For the Next Half Year.

The Ledger is a large 8 page, 56 column, independent Newspaper, which no American family should be without. [illegible] Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

The relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment cold, and rub it in with the hand.

A fact worth remembering—five cents' worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. This tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10¾ @ 11
Common to Good Texans	07 @ 07
Milch Cows	30 @ [illegible]
Hogs—Live	[illegible] @ 09
Dressed	[illegible] @ 08¾
Sheep	[illegible] @ 19
Lambs	[illegible] @ 11½
Cotton—Middling	[illegible]
Flour—Extra Western	[illegible] @ 6 75
State Extra	[illegible] @ [illegible]
Wheat—Red Western	1 10 @ 1 15
No. 2 Spring	1 10 @ 1 15
Rye—State	88 @ 93
Barley—State	[illegible] @ 19
Barley Malt	91 @ 1 35
Oats—Mixed Western	30 @ 40
Corn—Mixed Western	60 @ 60
Hay, per cwt	60 @ 56
Straw, per cwt	60 @ 1 11
Hops	70s 10 @ [illegible]
Pork—Mess	20 15 @ 20 25
Lard	11¾ @ 11½
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	27 00 @ 27 00
" No. 2, new	12 00 @ 15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00 @ 8 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	22 @ 26
Petroleum—Crude	9 @ 9¾ R. fined 15¼
Wool—California Fleece	12 @ 21
Texas "	20 @ 28
Australian "	42 @ 46
Butter—State	25 @ 36
Western Dairy	26 @ 26
Western Yellow	18 @ 23
Western Ordinary	12 @ 1.
Cheese—State Factory	08 @ 10¾
State Skimmed	02 @ 06
Western	04 @ 09¾
Eggs—State	17 @ 17½

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25 @ 10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 20 @ 1 30
Corn—Mixed	52 @ 5.
Oats	36 @ 34
Rye	78 @ 78
Barley	— @ —

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04 @ 07
Sheep	04¾ @ 06¾
Hogs—Dressed	09¾ @ 10
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 00 @ 6 00
Wheat—Red Western	76 @ 75
Rye	72 @ 78
Corn—Yellow	59 @ 60
Mixed	56 @ 58
Oats—Mixed	29 @ 39
Petroleum—Crude	12¼ @ 12¾ Refined, 17½

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75 @ 7 62½
Sheep	1 50 @ 5 00
Lambs	8 00 @ 10 00

20 per cent. paid to any one. Samples for 10c., post paid. Jesse Brockway, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

ILL. CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES FOR Agents Free. BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Mass.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC, Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., 19 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents Mfr'd by G. J. CAPEWELL & CO., Cheshire, Conn.

Profitable, Pleasant work, hundreds now employed, hundreds more wanted. M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell the NEW BOOK **BACKSHEESH**

THOUSANDS of canvassers have answered our call to sell this famous new book—and yet we want 5,000 more! It portrays life as it really is in Egypt, Turkey, and the Holy Land, and contains 500 Magnificent new Engravings. 500 Outfits were ordered in advance, and Agents are selling 10 to 20 a day. 40th thousand now in press. Agents now is your time to make money with the fastest selling book ever published. ☞ OUTFIT FREE to all. Large pamphlet, with EXTRA terms, free. Address, A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

TEAS.—Agents Wanted in this county—Best plan ever offered—Exclusive territory given—Apply at once to the Great American Republic Tea Co., 81 Barclay St., N. Y.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Add's JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

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A FORTUNE can be made without cost or risk. Combination forming. Particulars free. Address J. B. BURGES, Manager, Rawlins City, Wyoming.

$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for Salesmen. No peddlers wanted. Address, MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Reliable Men, to sell a new article, every housekeeper will buy, best pay ever offered. L. E. BROWN & CO., 119 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

THE MARKOE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Comfortable Rooms and Excellent Table.

H. M. BEIDLER, PROPRIETOR.

AGENTS All Want It—thousands of lives and millions of property saved by it—fortunes made with it—particulars free. C. C. LININGTON & BRO., New York & Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for Particulars. Dr. CARLTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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HALF A DOLLAR

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CHICAGO LEDGER

For the Next Half Year.

The Ledger is a large 8 page, 56 column, independent Newspaper, which no American family should be without. [illegible] Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors to show our work, painted on canvas, [illegible] from a photograph or tin-type, free with [illegible] Journal, $2.50 a year. [illegible] Agents, etc., 10 cts. L. T. [illegible], Erie county, Pa.

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Made from the Patent "[illegible]" Composition, will recast, not affected by the weather; twice, 30 cents per pound. [illegible] J. K. COLE, Agt., 60 Ann St., N. Y.

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North side Union Square, New York City. Coolest and Most Central Location in the City. Kept on the European Plan. KERNER & WEAVER.

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Fourth Avenue, corner East 18th Street, New York City. Table d'Hote. C. H. KERNER.

A Great Offer During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. New 7 1-3 Octave Pianos for $175, Boxed and shipped. Terms, $50 cash and $10 monthly until paid. New 5 Octave 2 Stop Organs, for $125—$25 cash and $4 monthly until paid. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

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DR. J. A. SHERMAN respectfully notifies the afflicted to beware of traveling impostors who are going about the country selling imitation appliances and poisonous mixture as curative compound, fraudulently pretending to furnish his method, and thus endangering the lives and causing irreparable injury to the unfortunate. He has no agents, nor has he ever instructed any one in his business. Dr. Sherman is now in Chicago, where those interested may consult him in person, and reap the benefit of his experience and remedies. For his address, see Chicago papers. Principal office, 1 Ann Street, New York. Books, with likenesses of cases before and after cure, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

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Between New York, Boston, and all New England Points.

The only reliable Line running. Avoiding the dangers and Sea Sickness of Point Judith. Not a trip missed in seven years. Finest fleet of Steamers on Long Island Sound. Leave New York from Pier 33, North River, Foot of Jay Street, Daily (except Sundays), at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston at 6 o'clock next morning, invariably on time. Leave Boston from the Boston & Providence R. R. Depot, Park Square and Columbus Avenue, at 6 P. M., arriving on board the Steamers in time for supper and in New York at 6 next morning, ahead of all other lines. Tickets to all points via this Line for sale at all principal Ticket Offices. Baggage checked through. Ask for Tickets via Stonington Line.

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There are martyrs to headache who might be cured by using

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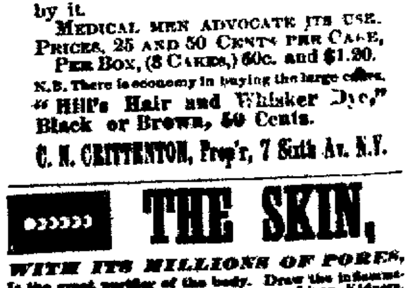
The stomach, overburdened until the recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and tortures the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off naturally, and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



A PEERLESS EXTERNAL SPECIFIC AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES, ABRASIONS, and ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN; as a *deodorizer*, *disinfectant*, and means of preventing and curing Rheumatism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT OF THE TOILET and THE BATH, "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incomparably the best article ever offered to the American public

The COMPLEXION is not only freed from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, and all other blemishes by its use, but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the clarifying and emollient action of this WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER.

The contraction of obnoxious diseases is prevented, and the complete disinfection of clothing worn by persons afflicted with contagious maladies is insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVELERS provided with this admirable purifier HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSENTIAL OF A SERIES OF Sulphur Baths. Dandruff is removed, the hair retained, and grayness retarded by it.

MEDICAL MEN ADVOCATE ITS USE.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c. and $1.20.

N.B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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THE SKIN,

WITH ITS MILLIONS OF PORES,

is the great purifier of the body. Draw the inflammation and soreness from the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart and Muscles through the skin with Collins' Voltaic Plasters, and health and happiness are yours. They are the greatest medical discovery of the century, and utterly surpass all other plasters.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters

Consist of silver and zinc plates, carefully attached together and imbedded in a Medicated Porous Plaster. (See cut.) A narrow strip of cloth, which is not to be removed, is placed over the plates. When the plaster is placed upon the affected part, which can be done as quickly and conveniently as with the ordinary porous plaster, that is by mere pressure of the hand, the natural warmth and moisture of the skin causes the plates to throw out a current of electricity so gentle that it is scarcely possible to feel it otherwise than by the soothing and grateful warmth produced, yet so penetrating as to stop almost immediately the most excruciating pain, remove soreness, lameness, and draw inflammation from the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles. A single

Collins' Voltaic Plaster,

For local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs. It [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

N Y N U No. 29

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